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THE
AMERICAN
BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

VOL. X.

JUNE, 1830.

No. 6.

MISSIONARY REGISTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions at Hartford, has furnished a variety of documents, which we are desirous immediately to present to our readers; and therefore we occupy the whole of the present Number with the Missionary Register.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, AT HARTFORD.

Hartford, April 28, 1830.

Several brethren met at the Baptist meeting-house. Present, Messrs. Bolles, Cone, Sommers, Davis, and Knowles. There not being a quorum present, the morning was occupied in devotion, after which, the meeting adjourned to half past two o'clock this afternoon.

P. M. half past 2.

The brethren met. Present, besides those mentioned this morning, brethren Stokes, Colgate, and Farwell.

Brother Colgate prayed.

Letters were read from Messrs. Kendrick, Brantly, Benedict, and H. Lincoln, apologizing for their absence.

Voted, That as there is not a quorum present, required for an Annual Meeting, the Board now proceed to the transaction of business, in its ordinary capacity, for which five members form a quorum.

The Board accordingly proceeded to business.

Present, brethren Bolles, Cone, Sommers, Davis, Stokes, Colgate, Farwell, and Knowles.

Brother Cone was chosen Chairman.

Voted, That the Report of the Corresponding Secretary be now read.

JUNE, 1830.

The Secretary accordingly read his Report, which was approved, and ordered to be published, under the direction of the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

(See p. 166.)

Voted, That brethren Davis, Sommers, and Knowles, be a Committee to make arrangements for the meeting to-morrow evening.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed, to consider and report what measures ought to be adopted in reference to future operations of the Board among the Indians; and that brethren Cone, Farwell, and Colgate, be the Committee.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed on Foreign Stations; and that brethren Sommers, Bolles, and Stokes, be the Committee.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed on the Indian Stations; and that brethren Knowles, Davis, and Bolles, be the Committee.

Voted, To adjourn till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Bolles prayed.

Thursday, April 29, 1830.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, the same brethren as yesterday.

Brother Farwell prayed.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Voted, That the brethren present, who are not members of the Board, be invited to take a seat, and assist in the deliberations of the Board.

The Committee to make arrangements for the proposed meeting this evening, made the following Report.

The Committee of arrangements respecting the meeting to be held on Thursday evening,

REPORT :

That they have engaged the Rev. Mr. Sommers, of New York, to deliver an Address, embracing a summary of the Report of the Board.

G. F. DAVIS, *Chairman*.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

The Committee respecting the future operations of the Board among the Indians, made the following Report :

The Committee appointed to consider what measures ought to be adopted with reference to the Indians,

REPORT :

That as the question of Indian Emigration is now before Congress, it would be premature and imprudent to adopt any positive measures in anticipation of their removal.

The Committee are of opinion, that our present Indian Stations should be sustained, with but little if any enlargement. They should be sustained, with the hope of doing good to the Indians to some extent, even in the midst of all the discouragements and obstacles with which they are now surrounded ; and they should not be enlarged, from the assured conviction, that the Indians cannot long remain upon the small reservations in our States and Territories, which they at present occupy.

The Committee are of opinion, that in the event of the removal to the west, of the Puttawatomies or Ottawas, the Board should immediately commence Missionary operations among them, wherever they may be located.

The Committee are further of opinion, that the period has arrived, when missionary operations should be commenced by us west of the State of Missouri and the Arkansaw Territory. Our labors have hitherto been confined to the Aborigines, dwelling east

of the Mississippi, but from information derived from an intelligent and authentic source, great facilities exist among the Cherokees, Kansas, Shawnese, and other tribes in the West, for the commencement of missionary effort.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. CONE, *Chairman*.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

The Committee on the Stations among the Indians, made the following Report.

The Committee on the Stations among the Indians,

REPORT :

That they have attended to the subjects committed to them, with as much care as the limited time would allow. They have found no important facts in addition to those stated in the Report of the Board, and they have no suggestions to make, except a recommendation of the following resolutions, for adoption by the Board :

Resolved, That the Rev. Evan Jones, of the Valley Towns Station, be instructed to employ Kaneeda, (John Wickliffe,) to travel and preach among his countrymen for six months, at a compensation not exceeding \$10 per month.

Resolved, That two females be sent to the Station at Sault de St. Marie, so soon as suitable persons can be found, the one to be employed in teaching the school, and the other to be an assistant in the domestic labor of the family.

Resolved, That it is expedient to employ John Davis, who has removed to the west of the Mississippi, as a school teacher and preacher among that portion of his countrymen, the Creek Indians, who have already removed thither, and that the acting Board be requested to take the requisite measures for the purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. KNOWLES,
Chairman.

Voted, That the Report be accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Adjourned, till half past two o'clock, P. M.

Brother Davis prayed.

Thursday, P. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

Brother Thomas Paul being present, prayed.

Voted, That a Committee of two be appointed, to prepare a suitable expression of the feelings of the Board, in regard to the death of its late President, Dr. Staughton; and that brethren Knowles and Sommers, be the Committee.

The Committee on Foreign Stations, made the following Report.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of Foreign Missionary Stations, under the care of the Convention, beg leave to

REPORT :

That at no previous period have the affairs of the Burman Mission presented a more cheering aspect; and while the present enlarged field of operation calls for renewed and increasing liberality on the part of American Christians, the signal interpositions of Providence, which continue to sustain and to bless the enterprise, demand our most devout and humble thanksgivings to the Father of mercies. From the last information, we have every reason to hope that the work of reformation continues. Your Committee are happy to learn that a new Church has been organized at Rangoon, and enjoys the labors of Ko Thah-a, as their pastor.

The Stations at Maulmein, Tavoy, and Amherst, continue to prosper under the devoted labors of your Missionaries, Judson, Wade, and Boardman, and it is believed that brother Bennett has, ere this, rendered important services as printer of the New Testament and of Burman Tracts. Upon this point, your Committee experience a deep solicitude, and could wish that it were in their power to give an increasing impulse to the benevolent energies of our American Churches. When the fact is considered that among the sixteen millions of Burmah, most of the male population are capable of reading, it will at once be perceived, that probably no other Mission upon our globe furnishes equal facilities, or presents a more animating prospect of success. Here we need not wait for the tardy influence of preaching to a few hundreds, or even thousands, by a feeble band of Missionaries, but if adequate funds are supplied, the Sacred Scriptures, and the Word of Life, embodied in the form of religious Tracts, may be multiplied indefinitely; so that every Burman may read in his own language the wonderful works of

God. Your Committee would therefore recommend, that prompt and efficient measures be adopted by the Board to increase the translation and publication fund.

The success which has attended the establishment of male and female schools, cannot but be regarded as a plain indication of our duty; and after a careful examination of the plans of operation, and of their happy results, the Committee feel impressed with the conviction, that to the multiplication of schools, we are, under God, to look for the spiritual emancipation of Burmah. Your Committee feel great pleasure in saying, from a review of the accounts regularly forwarded by your Missionaries, as well as from other information which has come before them, that the Stations in India have not only been conducted upon principles the most economical, but that a spirit of liberality and self denial has been manifested by the Missionaries, which we believe is without a parallel in the history of Missions. Here it may be proper to remark, that only 130 Sicca Rupees have been allowed to a Missionary and his wife; which, as the Rupee varies in value, at different times, may be estimated from 60 to 62 dollars per month. When there are children, 10 Rupees per month are allowed for each child. Your Committee sympathized with our beloved brother and sister Wade, who have both suffered from temporary indisposition, but rejoice to learn that they have again been restored to health. Upon this subject the Committee feel a great solicitude with reference to brother Judson. From a variety of communications, and especially from his last letter to the Corresponding Secretary, it appears to your Committee, that the health of brother Judson has been impaired by his long continued toils and sufferings; and that a voyage is indispensable to his recovery. The Committee therefore recommend that the present Board pass a resolution, requesting brother Judson to visit the United States as soon as practicable, after the wishes of the Board shall have reached him. The advantages likely to result from this measure, cannot fail to be great, by the probable re-establishment of the health of your Missionary, and from the exhilarating influence which his return to this country would doubtless produce. It is believed that a thrill of universal in-

terest would pervade our Churches throughout the Union, if from his own lips they could hear the story of Burmah's moral desolation.

The appointment of brethren Kincaid, Jones, and Mason, as a reinforcement to the Missionaries already in the field, has afforded the Committee great pleasure; and they cherish the hope, that the God of Missions will speedily multiply their number, until many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased, from the Bay of Bengal to the base of the Tipera Mountains.

In looking over the history of the African Mission, your Committee have experienced all that variety of emotions, which the mutability of human affairs is so much calculated to produce. But although on the one hand, death has swept away our much respected brethren Cary and Holton, and although in consequence of these losses, the schools have suffered a temporary suspension, the field is still open, and white to the harvest; it invites the sickle of the reaper, and promises to yield an abundant crop. To this field, the Board have appointed brother Benjamin R. Skinner and wife, who will probably sail early in the autumn, under whose labors the school will again be resumed, and the gospel once more be proclaimed to the benighted posterity of Ham, by the Missionaries of this Board. The Committee respectfully recommend that brother Skinner be employed under the direction of the Board, until the period of his departure.

The Committee trust that the attention of the Board will at no time be diverted from the importance of a Mission to Greece. This is, on many accounts, a field which has special claims upon our denomination, and where, it is believed, that so far as a common view upon at least one important point is concerned, we could not fail to possess singular advantages.

In conclusion, the Committee would render unfeigned thanks to God for the signal blessings which have crowned the efforts of our denomination in the Missionary cause, and hope that the future zeal and liberality of our Churches, may demonstrate the reality of their love to the adorable Redeemer and the souls of perishing millions.

On behalf of the Committee,
CHARLES G. SOMMERS,
Chairman.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

The following preamble and resolutions, reported by the Committee, were adopted.

In the opinion of this Board, the long continued and laborious services of brother Judson, amid the debilitating influences of a depressing climate, and the numerous causes which have contributed to produce his present indisposition, demand that he should enjoy the relaxation and benefit of a voyage; wherefore,

Resolved, That if, in his judgment, it would not be injurious to the Mission, our beloved brother Judson be affectionately requested to avail himself of the first convenient opportunity of returning to the United States, with a view to the benefit of his health, and other advantages, which it is believed will arise from such a visit; and it is further,

Resolved, That the Board be authorized to provide for the necessary expenses of the contemplated journey.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the Rev. D. W. Elmore, who is now in this city, and who offers himself as a Missionary; and that they consider, and report what course it would be expedient for brethren Jones and Skinner to pursue, during the time which they can properly expend, until their embarkation; and that brethren Bolles, Sommers, and Stokes, be appointed the Committee.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed, to consider the expediency of electing a President of the Board, to supply the place of Dr. Staughton; and that brethren Cone, Farwell, and Stokes be the Committee.

Adjourned, till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Brother Bentley prayed.

Friday, April 30.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present, brethren Cone, Bolles, Stokes, Colgate, Davis, and Knowles.

Brother Purser prayed.

The Committee to examine brother Elmore, reported, that in their judgment, it is expedient that he spend a few months at Newton, with a view to his giving attention to some branches of study, and to give the Board a fur-

ther opportunity to form an acquaintance with him.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

The same Committee reported, that it is expedient, that brethren Jones and Skinner be employed in visiting the churches in Connecticut, and in some parts of Massachusetts and New York.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

The Committee respecting the death of Dr. Staughton, made the following Report.

The Committee appointed to prepare a suitable expression of the feelings of the Board, respecting the death of the late Rev. William Staughton, D. D. have felt the difficulty of giving utterance, in the brief space appropriated to such a notice, and indeed, in any words, their own sentiments of respect and affection for the memory of Dr. Staughton, and their estimation of his services, in the various and important stations which he occupied. They recommend, however, the adoption of the following

RESOLUTION :

Resolved, That the Board remember, with the most respectful and affectionate regard, their late President, the Rev. Dr. Staughton, who was one of the principal instruments in giving origin to the Board; who served them with fidelity and success, for twelve years, in the responsible and arduous office of Corresponding Secretary, and who, for the last four years, was their presiding officer. The Board feel, that they, and the denomination which they represent, are indebted to Dr. Staughton for services of inestimable value to the cause of missions and education, as well as to the general interests of Zion. His memory ought ever to be honored, by the Baptists of the United States, as that of a distinguished benefactor, whose brilliant genius, whose intellectual opulence, whose active mind, and whose generous affections, were devoted, with a single heart, to the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth,

and to the promotion of human happiness. The Board sympathize with his widow and children in their sorrow for his death. They pray that the unwearied devotion to the Saviour's cause, which animated the heart of Dr. Staughton, may ever reign with equal purity and fervor, in the bosoms of all the members of this Board; and that the King of Zion will be pleased to kindle among us other lights of equal lustre, to illuminate our churches, and to shed their cheering beams on the dark places of the earth.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. KNOWLES,
Chairman.

Voted, That the Report be accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The Committee to consider the expediency of electing a President, to supply the place of Dr. Staughton, reported, that it is expedient to fill the vacancy.

Voted, That the Report be accepted, and that the Board proceed to ballot for a President.

The ballots being collected, it was found that the Rev. Jesse Mercer was unanimously elected President.

Voted, That as a vacancy has been made among the Vice Presidents, the Board proceed to ballot for a Vice President.

The ballots were taken, and Rev. Spencer H. Cone was elected Vice President.

Voted, That as a vacancy has thus been created in the list of Managers, the Board proceed to ballot for a Manager.

The ballots were taken, and the Rev. Archibald Maclay was elected.

The Minutes were read and approved.

A letter was read from the Executive Committee of the New York Baptist Education Society.

Voted, That as the Board has not time now to consider this document, it be referred to the acting Board.

Adjourned.—Brother Cone prayed.

REPORT

Of the Board of Managers, for the Year ending April 28, 1830.

Benevolent enterprise has often had to contend with discouragements even in its first attempts, as the history of nearly every Christian Mission shows. Doubtless, there is wisdom in such an economy of Providence, for it draws around the object of disappointed hope, the tenderest sympathy of friends, and awakens more strenuous and determined efforts for its attainment. At the same time, by an early exhibition of the weakness and dependence of human agency, it suggests to all concerned, the necessity of persevering appeal to the only legitimate source of success. The lessons which others have learnt by experience, we have been taught in a manner the most impressive. It is believed that no Missions of modern times, present such examples of personal privation and suffering, as the Burman, and it is our humble hope, that by a discipline so salutary, God has been preparing the way for a corresponding extension of his salvation. While we bow submissively to what has been afflictive in the past, we would adore the grace which rolls back the clouds that once settled upon our prospects, and presents earnest of a bright and prosperous day.

We commence the details of particular Stations with

*Maulmein.**

This Station is on the east side of the Martaban river, fifty-five miles from its mouth, and is in the immediate vicinity of Sir A. Campbell's Head Quarters. Missionaries, Rev. Adoniram Judson, Rev. Jonathan Wade, Mrs. Wade,

Mr. Cephas Bennett, printer, and Mrs. Bennett. Native Assistants. Moug Shway-ba, Ko Myat Ryan, McDonald, Ko-Man-Poke, Moug Dway, itinerant exhorter, and Moug En, school master. The intelligence from this place embraced in the last report, was of an animating character, since which, a connected series of letters and journals, have fully confirmed the hopes then entertained. It could scarcely be said that preaching commenced at the Station, until January, 1828; yet within that year a church was organized, and thirty converts from among the Heathen added to it. The work of reformation which began in the boarding school, soon spread into the town, subduing in its progress the hearts of old and young, and swelling the number of joyful disciples on the 1st of September last, to forty-nine! a measure of success in view of which, all the churches should unite in devout thanksgiving to God.

The methods of instruction, so signally blessed, have been varied by the Missionaries according to circumstances. For a time, the brethren confined themselves principally to their zayats, receiving and counselling all that called upon them, but afterwards conceived the plan of carrying the word to the dwellings of the people. In execution of this purpose, Mr. Wade has visited numerous villages, accompanied by Mrs. Wade, and one or more native assistants, exciting a spirit of inquiry, communicating all important truth, and through the blessing of God, leading some to the saving adoption of it. It will be readily perceived, that in this way, many are brought under the influence of the Gospel, who otherwise would not have heard

* "After many varieties," says Mr. Judson, "the above orthography of the name of this place is generally adopted by the civil and military authorities."

it, particularly females, whose duties and habits detain them at home, and who are accessible in most cases only by those of their own sex. To such, Mrs. Wade found a ready admission, and from the interest with which they listened to her words, she felt an ample remuneration for all her toils.

The native assistants have been variously employed in the work of instruction, either as exhorters, school teachers, readers of the Scriptures, copyists, &c. under the advice of the Missionaries. Some of them have taken long journies into the country, holding conversations with many, on the way, diffusing extensively what they had learnt of the Gospel, and distributing tracts. The fruit of these labors cannot at present be calculated. A new train of thought must have been given to thousands who never before heard of an Eternal God—of heaven or hell—and a spirit of investigation awakened on these momentous subjects.

The genuine Christian character of the disciples who have made an open profession of religion, has been variously tested, and with very few exceptions fully confirmed. On the first exhibitions of serious purpose in any of them to renounce idol worship, their friends took the alarm, and urged with importunity, every argument which they thought might avail, to dissuade them from it. When milder means drawn from the considerations of interest, honor and friendship failed, they adopted measures of severity and merciless persecution. Nothing appears to have been left unattempted, which the civil administration would permit, but all without success. They have exemplified such patience and constancy under sufferings, as to surprise and confound all their adversaries. Speaking of them, June 28th, Mr. Wade says: "They seem to be unusually exercised in mind lately, and it gives us much delight to

hear them one after another in the prayer meetings, calling upon the eternal God, of whom, but a little while ago, they had no knowledge, and to perceive them from day to day growing in grace, and in a knowledge of the Scriptures." To stability and progress in grace, they unite a spirit of active exertion, which might excite a blush in some older Christians. "Ko Man-poke," says Mr. Judson, "is an excellent old man, a considerable scholar in the Taling language. He has translated all our tracts into Taling, and will perhaps be encouraged to go on with some parts of the New Testament. We consider him a most valuable accession to the cause. His wife, (Mah Tee) always accompanies Mrs. Wade, and is of inestimable use in explaining things in Taling, to those who cannot well understand the Burmese, and that is the case with a great part of British Pegu."

The Missionaries have indeed taken much pains to imbue the disciples with the spirit of Christian understanding, that being thoroughly instructed and fully established in the truth, they might be prepared to defend it, and engage in holy enterprises for its diffusion. Some young men have for months been taken under their immediate charge, and made familiar with the Scriptures; and at evening worship, they are accustomed to propose questions to all the disciples on the chapter read. They have also a Bible class, attended by old and young, who learn lessons during the week to recite on the Sabbath. These united services must be productive both of intelligence and zeal in the church.

The certain, though gradual result of multiplied and untiring labors at the Station on the public at large, is indicated in the following extract:

"The faith of a great many in Gaudaina is undoubtedly much shaken, for though greater exer-

tions have been made on the side of the priests during this lent, than ever before, yet the offerings have been much fewer; some things which they had undertaken, (particularly the repairing of a pagoda,) have been abandoned in a half finished state for want of offerings. These things have alarmed the priests and their votaries to such a degree, that they have lately appointed preachers of their religion in every neighborhood, to confirm the people in the faith of Gaudama, and dissuade them from listening to the new religion—a thing which they have never been known to do before.”

Boarding School.

An interesting letter from Mrs. Wade, who, since the removal of Mrs. Boardman to Tavoy, has had the entire charge of the boarding school at Maulmein, furnishes the following facts:

The school was in a prosperous state at the commencement of 1829, and fresh applications were made for admission to it; but the already pressing demands on the time and strength of Mrs. Wade, would admit of no increase. Indeed it became doubtful about this time, whether the circumstances of the female disciples and inquirers, did not demand more of her attention than was compatible with the ordinary duties of the school, and whether, being alone, if one branch of labor must be suspended till other aid arrived, it should not be the latter. It was finally decided by the concurrent judgment of the brethren to adopt this course. A part of the children were sent home, and provision made for the instruction of such as remained; together with other day scholars under the charge of Mary Hasseltine, for whom a school house was provided in the vicinity of the mission premises. The measure has so far succeeded well; and Mary, who was one of Mrs. Judson's

pupils, and unites piety with intelligence, has answered the expectations formed of her. So far, however, as the boarding school is concerned, this arrangement may be considered as only temporary, for so soon as suitable assistance shall arrive from America, it will be resumed and enlarged. Its advantages have been too apparent in the moral influence which it exerts, to allow it to be relinquished; while the expense of sustaining it, is brought within the most reasonable limits. Attempts have been made to establish other day schools, one of which, for boys, has succeeded, while a second for girls, through the influence of the priests, has been broken up. But they cannot prevent inquiry, and as knowledge advances, parents will avail themselves of it, for the benefit of their families.

Translation of the Scriptures.

Although great labor has been bestowed upon this department for many years, and the New Testament has been rewritten again and again, still as the moment approached, when the press was to go into operation, and an entire copy be published, our persevering brethren, anxious to send it forth in its most accurate dress, have patiently submitted to another revision. We do not regret this, since the tendency is to introduce at the beginning an established version, admitting perhaps of but few alterations in all future time. The advantage of such an authentic translation, the English reader knows well how to appreciate. Parts of the Old Testament have been taken up, and progress made in them, and the hope is cherished that the work may yet be completed under the eye of Mr. Judson.

Tracts.

The vast importance of Tracts, as a means of spreading the knowledge of God and his salvation, is

well understood by our brethren in Burmah. They have prepared several on important subjects, which are now ready for publication, while two have already passed through a second edition. No. 3, entitled the Golden Balance, or the Christian and Boodhist systems compared, has been circulated only in manuscript, but met with "unprecedented acceptance." Some of the numbers have been translated into Siamese, and all into Taling, the native language of all parts of British Pegu, where they are now located, and better understood by most of the people than Burmese. "Oh it is affecting, (says Mr. Judson in a letter to Rev. Noah Davis,) to see with what eagerness the poor people, men and women, listen to the sound of the Gospel in their own native tongue; how they sometimes gather close around the reader, and listen with their eyes as well as with their ears. We keep a Taling copiest at work all the time, but it is impossible to do any thing towards supplying the demand for Taling Tracts. Indeed the expense is so great, that we do not think of giving copies, except in the most pressing and important cases. The same is to be said of the Golden Balance, in Burmese. Oh, we want a thousand copies of this work, to be sent instantly into all parts of the country—to Tavoy and Mergui, on the south—to Rangoon, Prome, and Ava, on the north, in all which places, we have correspondents, or some means of communication."

We trust that ere this, the press is at work, multiplying these messengers of grace; and if vigorously sustained, it will afford the necessary supply.

Printing Establishment.

It will be recollected that at the last meeting of the Convention, Mr. Cephas Bennett was publicly

recognized as a printer to the Burman Mission. He embarked with his family at Philadelphia, soon after the rising of that body, and arrived at Calcutta, by way of Madras, the 4th of October, in usual health, excepting only the occasional sickness of their child. Here he was detained by domestic circumstances; but, by the latest intelligence, expected to reach Maulmein about the commencement of the current year. Every thing, so far as we can determine, was prepared for immediate operation. The press, paper and types, he would have with him, and a large amount of copy was in readiness, awaiting his arrival; we may therefore hope, that the work is now in successful progress. Considering however, the power of the press, and the influence it is destined to exert in enlightening the heathen; and considering also the magnitude of their responsibility, in relation to the perishing millions of Burmah, the Board have recently appointed a second printer, Mr. Victor S. Blair, of Boston, to join Mr. Bennett, without delay. In doing this, they have been actuated, they trust, by motives which all their brethren will appreciate and Heaven approve. They are aware that a generous confidence and liberal support on the part of the churches, are essential to sustain the increased expenses; but it is believed they will be wanting in neither. To what better purpose can their funds be applied, now that all things are ready for it, than to multiply copies of the Sacred Scriptures, and place them in the hands of every Burman who can read? What better service can they perform, than to furnish elementary books to the young, and teach them to read the wonderful works of God, that they may rise up a generation for his praise, and even from their childhood call him blessed?

Tavoy.

Tavoy is an ancient Burman city, on the east side of a river of the same name, thirty-five miles from its mouth, and is said to contain more than 9000 inhabitants. Missionaries—Rev. George D. Boardman, and Mrs. Boardman; native assistant, Ko Thah-byoo, a Karen. This Station evidently possesses some special advantages for a Missionary establishment, affording facilities for an extensive diffusion of Christian knowledge. Besides the dense population of Burmans, the city is the residence of a considerable number of Chinese, who being separated from their own country, are less under the influence of its idolatrous superstition, and more accessible to the Gospel. The river for many miles is skirted with villages, affording opportunity for the introduction of district schools, while at no great distance, numerous tribes of Karens exist, all of which offer the strongest encouragements to evangelical labors among them. To these several objects, our Missionaries have given a most devoted and unwearied attention. Mr. Boardman has maintained his *zayat* in the city, and spent a part of each day, when his health would permit, in conversing with such as came in, and holding forth to them the word of life. At times, the visitors have been numerous, with encouraging indications of serious thoughtfulness; then again, but few appeared, and these with heartless indifference. The infant church, gathered here, with such intense interest, has been the subject of alternate hopes and fears. Two of its members, who at the first gave promise of more than ordinary usefulness, soon declined, and drew upon themselves the censure of the body. As an almost undivided responsibility rested upon our brother and sister Boardman, in the admission of those persons to fellowship; they appear to have indulged the

keenest sensations of sorrow, on a discovery that their confidence was misapplied. While reading the narrative of this apostacy and the grief it occasioned, we were forcibly reminded of the declaration, "Offences will come, but wo unto him by whom they come." Since that period, their prospects have brightened again, and fresh accessions have been made to the disciples. In the months of March and June, 1829, *five* were buried with Christ in baptism, one of whom is a Karen chief, one, the wife of the native assistant, and three are members of the boarding school, making the present number of the church nine.

It will be recollected that an early acquaintance was formed by Mr. Boardman, with certain Karens, who requested him to visit their village, and give them some instruction concerning religion, and a certain unknown book left in their possession some years before by a stranger, to which they had paid supreme worship. Before the circumstances of his family would allow him to comply with their wishes, the holder of the book, accompanied by some of his followers, appeared again at the mission house, and with great ceremony, delivered up the object of their idolatry, which proved to be a book of Common Prayer. They renewed their request to Mr. B. and in February 1829, he visited them. They received him with every demonstration of desire to be taught, (see Magazine for March 1830, Mr. B's. Journal,) preparing *zayats* for preaching, and suspending all other engagements to hear. Some of the head men abode with him day and night, and avowed their full conviction of the truths of the Gospel. Nor does it appear that the inhabitants of this particular district, differ materially in their dispositions from Karens in other sections of the country. "One of them," says the Journal, "came from the Prov-

ince of Mergui, and states that the Karens in Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, have all heard of us, and are desirous of listening to our instructions." It is happy for this class of people, and for the mission, that the native assistant, Ko Thah-byoo, is of their nation, and most faithfully devoted to their instruction. He is constantly devising means for their improvement, and voluntarily itinerates for weeks together, to tell them of the Gospel of Christ.

Boy's Boarding School.

The subject of schools has occupied a large share of Mr. Boardman's attention; and though unsuccessful in some attempts, it is apparent that much is already gained, and the indications of further success are promising. "The boys' boarding school," says Mr. B. "which was commenced in Maulmein, has been in operation and open for students ever since our arrival here, but received the accession of only one person, (a Karen youth,) till September 1829, when a day school was opened in connection with it, and the English language began to be taught. Immediately after this, there was a considerable increase, mostly however, of Indo Chinese boys. Six Tavoy boys only have entered the school, and those continued but a short time. The day school now consists of a few Karens, Portuguese, 8 or 10 Indo Chinese, and four others, who accompanied us from Maulmein. More than half of them belong to the boarding school; and it gives me pleasure to add, that the five oldest are hopefully pious. Three of them were baptized a few days since. It is a circumstance that argues strongly in favor of boarding schools, that while none of those who are not boarders, seem affected with divine things, there is not one boarder of those arrived at years of reflection, who has not manifested more or less religious concern.

Day School for Girls.

There is so little disposition in all the East to favor female education, that similar difficulties exist wherever the work is undertaken, and they are only to be surmounted by perseverance. Soon after her residence in Tavoy, Mrs. Boardman attempted the introduction of a school system, like that which is now common in Bengal, but met with continued opposition and discouragement in her benevolent work, until the spring of 1829. She could not for months find one competent person who was willing to teach, but ultimately succeeded, and has now a most interesting and flourishing school of 21 scholars, taught by a Tavoy female. The work thus happily commenced, under the blessing of God, may be expected to recommend itself to the consideration of the reflecting, as it has in other parts of India, and female schools become an object of favor. The expense of a day school is not yet accurately ascertained. Mrs. Boardman has adopted a plan, by which the pay of the teacher is to be graduated by what is learnt by the scholar, but whether the system can be carried into general operation is unknown.

It was just at this point in the affairs of the Station, that a fearful rebellion commenced at Tavoy; the natives having risen upon the British, to recover the Province out of their hands. (See Magazine for May.) For a time, our highly esteemed Missionaries were in the most imminent danger, the balls of the enemy piercing their dwelling in every direction. Instant flight was indispensable to their preservation, and yet to add terror to the scene, the personal infirmities of Mrs. B. seemed to forbid. Her health, which had been wasting for months, experienced a sensible shock by the death of her dear daughter, but just before. How-

ever, encouraged by the kind invitation of the Commandant's lady, to take shelter at her house, she made the attempt, and was preserved. During the progress of the conflict, a steam vessel was dispatched for Maulmein, for troops, and Mrs. B. with others were urged to take passage in her, to which she consented; which measure proved highly beneficial for the entire recovery of her health. We cannot pretend to give details, and it may be sufficient to say that the opposing party was subdued at the close of a week, and peace restored; but not without the destruction of much property, in which the mission premises had a common share. It might be supposed, that many months must elapse, after such a calamity, before the schools and other operations of the Station could be reorganized or resumed; but a more favorable result, under the blessing of Providence, has been realized. A letter from Mr. Boardman, after his return with Mrs. B. from Maulmein, furnishes the following gratifying particulars:

"We left Maulmein on the 3d, and arrived here on the 7th inst. The mission premises, which I had repaired before leaving the place, (to go for Mrs. B.) had been faithfully watched and kept in order by the young Indo Christian, and others whom I had appointed. We are all, through divine mercy, in good health; our little church are all together; the school is larger than ever before, and our worshipping assemblies better attended. About 40 Karens have visited us, loading us with presents since our return. None were more delighted to see us than they."

Rangoon.

This earliest seat of missionary labor in the Burman empire has for a time had no place in our annals. The church gathered

here, with many prayers and tears, was broken and scattered by the violence of war, till few traces of it remained. It seemed for a season, as though God had forgotten to be gracious, and regarded not the cry of his people; but his subsequent dealings have shewn that his mercy endureth forever, and his faithfulness to all generations. A second church has been established, and what adds much to its interest is, it was accomplished by native instrumentality. On the close of the war, Mounng Thah-a, an old disciple of the place, returned to it, and in the absence of the American teachers, did what he could to raise again the standard of the cross. He went from village to village, preaching Christ, which drew around him numbers who before had heard the Gospel, but suppressed the convictions excited by it. Their exercises having terminated at length, in a settled reliance upon Christ, they asked for baptism, and he consented. The work of conversion continued and increased, and others applied for the same privilege, when he declined. It occurred to him, that he might be acting without that sanction which he ought to receive from those who were in the ministry before him, and he repaired to Maulmein for instructions. The sentiments entertained by our brethren in relation to him, and the course they adopted, are best expressed by themselves. "January 4th, 1829," Mr. Judson says, "We commence the year with an auspicious event—the ordination of Ko Thah-a, as pastor of the church in Rangoon. He has been so evidently called of God to the ministry; that we have not felt at liberty to hesitate or deliberate about the matter. But if it had been left to us to select one of all the converts, to be the first Christian pastor among his countrymen, Ko Thah-a, is the man we

should have chosen. His age, (fifty-seven,) his steadiness and weight of character, his attainments in Burman literature, which though perhaps not necessary, seem desirable in one taking up arms against the religion of his country, and his humble devotedness to the sacred work, all conspire to make us acquiesce with readiness and gratitude in the divine appointment." Subsequently he adds, "We love him as a brother Missionary, an humble, conscientious, faithful servant of the Lord Jesus." We cannot but recognize in this event, an auspicious presage of the rapid spread and final triumph of the Gospel in Burmah. Soon after his ordination, he took leave of the brethren, and returned to the scene of his appointed labors. Successive communications since received, show that he is a chosen instrument of God, to carry forward the purposes of his mercy. Thirteen have confessed their faith openly, and been baptized by him; on the 14th of August last he had thirty hopeful inquirers.

Amherst.

The history of this Station resembles somewhat that of Rangoon. It is on the Martaban river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and was once fixed upon as the principal seat of the Mission. Hither Mrs. Judson was conducted by her husband, after the release of the brethren from captivity at Ava, when it became the scene of her last labors; and though the mission was afterward removed to Maulmein, the seed sown had taken root. Its present state may be described, by an extract from Mr. Judson's Journal, dated Feb. 22d, 1829. "We have ordained Moug Ing pastor of the church at Amherst. That church consisted of three; to them are now added, the new pastor and his wife. May the five become five hundred, and

the seed formerly sown in weakness and tears, spring up and bear fruit. May the last efforts of the one we have lost, whose setting rays sunk in death beneath the Hope tree, prove not to have been in vain; and may the prayers that ascended from her dying bed, be yet heard and answered in blessings upon Amherst."

Converts in the 42d British Regiment.

Being in the vicinity of the army, the Missionaries at Maulmein have lately held occasional evening meetings, conducted in English, for the benefit of the soldiers, and though averse to any material interruption in their native work, have found a blessing on those labors. Three have received the truth in love, and were baptized the 22d of March, 1829. It was thought expedient not to admit them into the church at Maulmein, but to recognize them as a distinct Christian community, in his Majesty's 42d Regiment. May this little one become a thousand.

Monrovia, on the Western Coast of Africa.

We need not repeat the views of the Board heretofore expressed in relation to the importance of this Station, nor the claims which it has upon us; the field is wide, and should be occupied. Since the death of Rev. Lott Cary, no communications have been made directly to us, from the Colony, nor has any Missionary been sent thither; but, it gives us great pleasure to say, that the Rev. Benj. R. Skinner, late of the Theological Institution at Hamilton, is now engaged for the Station, and holds himself ready to embark with his family, at the pleasure of the Board. He would be sent out without any delay, but for the consideration of the climate, and the comparative safety of arriving there in the fall or winter, rather than in the summer. In

the mean time, Mr. S. may be advantageously occupied in promoting the interest of his mission at home.

From an individual who spent the last summer in Monrovia, we learn that the Mission school at Cape Mount, has been given up by the man who succeeded John Rovey, and that the situation is again open to a teacher, who may be appointed by this Board. He also informs us, that the Baptist church is in a prosperous state, and that two of the Swiss Missionaries were residing at Monrovia, in habits of friendship with all around them.

AMERICAN STATIONS.

To this important branch of their labors, the Board has devoted a large share of attention. It has been an object with them, to secure the best information which circumstances would allow, in relation to the condition of the Indians, and particularly of the tribes among which they have established Missionary Stations, together with the means best adapted to their improvement. The result has been an increased conviction of the expediency of providing for them a permanent home without the States and Territories, westward; where under the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, they might enjoy the rights and exercise the prerogatives of a free people. In this conviction they are not alone, but find themselves sustained by enlightened Statesmen of the present, and several preceding administrations, whose opinions were formed from experience and observation. An important question to be settled, was, whether a suitable tract of country could be found for their accommodation and comfort. To be certain of this, the Board has followed up its former investigations, by a second survey by Mr. McCoy, who reports that there is no doubt upon that subject—that a judi-

icious apportionment of the lands selected, will give to each tribe, all that will be necessary for their convenience and subsistence. In agreement with the views and sentiments thus formed, and in obedience to the instructions of the Convention, the Board has renewed its Memorial to Congress, asking that provision may be made for the pupils of their various schools, together with such others as may be disposed to join them. The result of this application is still pending. There can be no doubt, that our petition, if separately considered, would be granted; but being involved with the general question of removing all the Indians from the States and Territories, no decision has been made upon it. It will readily be perceived, from the facts presented, that the present circumstances of many tribes of Indians, must be unfriendly in their aspect upon the Mission establishments among them. The details of particular Stations will show in what manner they are affected.

Carey.

This Station is on the river St. Joseph, among the Puttawatomes, 25 miles southeast of Lake Michigan, in Michigan Territory. Missionaries—Rev. Isaac McCoy, Mrs. McCoy, Mr. Johnston Lykins, Mr. Robert Simerwell, and Mrs. Simerwell. In the absence of the senior members of the family, the superintendence has devolved on Mr. Simerwell, who has conducted the affairs of the Mission, with prudence and discretion. We are not aware of any material alteration within the last year, except that the number of boarders may be reduced. The school which was heretofore very large, we believe may now be estimated at fifty. It has been under the charge of a competent teacher, expressly provided for the purpose. The hopes of the Missionaries, have occasionally been raised, by indications of religious thought-

fulness in the children, but no conversions have taken place.

It was stated in the last report, that nearly all the lands of the Puttawatomies, had been purchased by the Government, shutting them up on a small reserve about ten miles square. Anticipating that even this must soon be relinquished, no ambition exists in them to cultivate the soil, and they are consequently destitute of the comforts, and often of the necessaries of life. The only hope that remains for them is, in a removal to a situation, where they shall feel themselves at home, and where they may be taught the utility of husbandry, and feel the usual inducements to its prosecution.

Thomas.

This station is among the Ottawas, on Grand River, of Lake Michigan, about 40 miles from its junction with the Lake. Missionaries, Mr. Leonard Slater, Mrs. Slater, Mr. Jotham Meeker, and Miss Susan Thompson. The Boarding School averages at present from 15 to 20, but arrangements are making for its enlargement. The location of this tribe justifies the expectation, that they will remain as they are, at least for several years, and of course warrants the adoption of measures to introduce agricultural habits among them where they are. Some have provided themselves with comfortable houses, and within the last year, a grain and saw-mill have been erected, partly at the expense of the Indians.

We have reason to believe that the Missionaries are unwearied in their exertions to diffuse religious instruction around them, though no animating fruits of their labor yet appear. They have made some progress in the language within the year; which, when acquired, will give them a decided advantage in all appeals to the heart and conscience. Two female assistants, and a farmer, are

expecting to join this Station in the month of June.

Valley Towns.

This station is on the head waters of the Hiwassee, Cherokee nation, North Carolina.

Missionaries—Rev. Evan Jones, Mrs. Jones, Kaneeda, or John Wickliffe, licensed Exhorter, John Timson, Interpreter. The Boarding School at this place, chiefly under the instruction of Mrs. Jones and her daughter, has been kept up at the full number of 21, and gives evidence of patient labor on the part of the teachers, and of successful application by the pupils. The following extract from the Report of the Superintendent in relation to two of them, fully corroborates this opinion:—
 “Ann Judson, a Catawba, is just removed from us. She is a member of the church, can read, write, and cast accounts; works well at her needle, can spin and weave, and is ready at house work. We are well satisfied with her experience and conduct. Eliza Greene, a full Cherokee, fourteen years of age, can read, write, and cast accounts; works well at the needle, is able to cut out and make up any garment worn by Indian men or women; can knit, spin, weave and cook well. She learns readily when at school, but is too much attached to the old Indian customs when at home, which greatly retards her progress.”
 The District School, at Nottely, sixteen miles distant, has been taught about one half the time for the last year; but some families having removed, who patronized it at the beginning, it has become less an object of interest to those who remain. The arrangements adopted by the Board at this station, recommend themselves by every year's experience. Their Missionary is unincumbered with any considerable farming establishment, and devotes himself to evangelical labors, since which a special blessing has at-

tended him. There were indications in the early part of 1829, of more than ordinary attention to religion among the Indians, which still continue. June 14th, Mr. Jones writes: "Two Cherokees, Kaneeda and his wife, neither of whom has any knowledge of the English language, gave us an account of a work of grace on their minds, and the happy change it had produced, which caused a thrill of wonder and joy to pass through the audience. A great number of people were present. Two white females also professed faith in the Redeemer. They were all baptized, and afterward sat down to commemorate the death of Christ. It was the most interesting day we have ever witnessed at this place." In January of the present year, he adds, "Every meeting some new cases of anxious inquirers occur. Our brother Kaneeda, whom we now call John Wickliffe, was licensed last church meeting; and he intends to devote himself to the work of proclaiming Jesus to dying sinners, all the time he can spare from the labor necessary to support his family. He is a man of good understanding, ardent piety, and possesses, in a high degree, the confidence of the people. He has purchased an improvement two miles from the Station, and removed to it for the express purpose of getting more instruction in the doctrines of the gospel." By the last intelligence, there have been baptized at this Station since its establishment, 24.

Withington.

This station was among the Creeks within the State of Alabama. From the Report of the last year, it might be inferred, that unless the prospect brightened, it would, at this time, be given up. We regret to say, that nothing has occurred to revive our hopes, so long as the Indians remain where they are. Being themselves ex-

ceedingly degraded and corrupt, every evil influence with which they are surrounded, acts upon them with augmented force. It was with painful emotions that our devoted Missionaries turned away from those for whom they had so often prayed, and so long labored; and more especially, from the poor slaves who had been converted to God, by their instrumentality. Yet to continue the Mission would have been a misapplication of the funds, the slaves themselves not being permitted to attend worship, except it were without the knowledge of their masters. Mr. Compere who has established himself in the neighborhood of Montgomery, still visits them occasionally, to refresh their fainting spirits with the bread of life.

Hickory Log.

This station is among the Cherokees in Georgia. Attached to it is a day school, attended by about 20 children, under the instruction of the Rev. Duncan O'Briant. More might be accommodated; but either from poverty or negligence, they do not avail themselves of the opportunity. The Rev. L. Meeks visits the station quarterly, and gives a favorable report of the progress of the children in knowledge. The pastoral labors of Mr. O'Briant are divided betwixt Hickory Log and Tinsawatta, where he has seen some fruits of the Spirit. At the close of one devotional meeting, at which exhortations had been given in Cherokee, many, he says, came forward, bathed in tears, and kneeled down, in token of desire for the prayers of God's people.

Sault de St. Marie.

This station is in Michigan Territory, 15 miles below the south-east termination of Lake Superior.

Missionaries—Rev. Abel Bingham, Mrs. Bingham; Miss Brown,

Assistant School Teacher, and Mr. Tanner, Interpreter. Although there is no farm attached to this establishment, the duties of it are multiplied and arduous. Mr. Bingham commenced a day school soon after his arrival, in the fall of 1828, which was largely attended, and which remains in a flourishing state, embracing an average number of more than 40 children, 12 of whom are boarded in his family. To this he devotes a considerable part of every week day; besides which, on the Sabbath, he preaches at 11 o'clock to the citizens, including the officers and soldiers of the garrison; at 3 in the afternoon to the Indians, and in the evening to a French congregation, affording to all the population, the means of religious instruction. Nor have these untiring labors, it is believed, been in vain. A reform, at least in some of the Indians, has been apparent, while a few profess to have derived saving illumination from the gospel.

New York Convention.

Report of the Board of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York—As Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention, for the Indian Missionary Stations in the State of New York, embracing the Conventional year ending October 20th, 1829.

While your Committee gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God which has ever accompanied their efforts to enlighten the ignorant and perishing Indians, they would be allowed to say, that the last year has been rather a season of preparation for more concentrated operations, than of a vigorous prosecution of the plan formerly pursued. In consequence of the purchase of a lot of land at Tonawanda, on which to collect and amalgamate the three Indian schools, (of which you have before been apprised,) ope-

rations were discontinued at the Oneida and Squackky Hill stations in Nov. 1828. The erection of buildings, and other preparations for a removal of the school to the new station at Tonawanda, rendered it necessary to suspend the course of instruction in the school at that place, from April last, to the last of the present month. (Oct.) A framed house, and a log house have been built upon the new premises, which, with other betterments made during the year, are valued at 450 dollars. A native church was formed at this station in June last, consisting of fifteen members, besides the mission family. Four Indians have since been added by baptism, among whom are Jameson, the interpreter, and Little Beard, a distinguished Chief. The native disciples for piety and stability of character, are not surpassed by white members in our most exemplary churches. The Indians have erected a timber Meeting-house, at their own expense, except thirty dollars for glass and nails, appropriated by your Committee. We have also appropriated forty dollars for the benefit of the Indian youths studying at the Baptist Seminary at Hamilton. The general prospects of the Mission are promising.

Choctaw Academy.

The Board having received no information from this institution for the year that now closes, are unable to report its condition.

The health of the Missionaries.

It was with deep concern, that we received intelligence last fall of the declining health of some of our Missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Wade, and Mrs. Boardman, were particularly indisposed, but letters since received, assure us of their entire recovery. We advert to the fact, as a just occasion of gratitude to God for his merciful interposition, and with the hope that it may excite more gen-

erally a spirit of prayer for the lives of the Missionaries. They are few in number, and the removal of only one would be an immense loss to the heathen, since it must be years before another could be qualified by the acquisition of the language to fill the place. They are, moreover, in an exhausting climate, and voluntarily subject themselves to excessive labor and fatigue. We have no doubt that they seeing so much to be done, and so few to do it, and attempting by over action to supply the deficiency, have contributed to induce and aggravate their infirmities. But while on this subject, we may be allowed to say that it is not for their lives only, but their usefulness, that importunate intercessions are desired. They express themselves strongly in every communication in relation to it. The belief that the brethren of their native land remember them in all their prayers, encourages and emboldens them to go forward. Their work is appalling in view of any agency but that of Omnipotence, and on the sovereign grace of God alone they rely. The sentiments thus expressed in reference to the Missionaries in the east, should be cherished in their fulness for those in the west.

Appointment of Missionaries.

It is not only very important that the Missionaries we have should be preserved, but that others should be appointed to strengthen their ranks and commence new Stations. The extent of territory to be provided for, and the wretched condition of the heathen alike demanding it. The Board has received the most urgent appeals on this subject, enforced by considerations affecting to the heart. The wants of whole Provinces have been pointed out on which the light of Revelation has never shone, together with the moral obligation and pecuniary ability of

our numerous churches to supply them. The facts we were compelled to acknowledge, nor could we reasonably doubt, that on due representation being made, our brethren, redeemed by the blood of Christ, and pre-eminently distinguished by their privileges, would furnish what was necessary. But we had not the *men*, no one appearing to say, "Here am I, send me." Our hearts and the hearts of many others were pained on account of it, while daily supplications ascended for succor and supply. Blessed be God, prayer has been heard and answered. Some have come forward and cheerfully surrendered themselves to the service of the heathen. Three brethren and an additional printer, have been appointed for Burmah, and one for Africa, all to embark with as little delay as sound discretion may approve. More are still needed, to fill up the projected plans of the Board in reference to other countries, and to the Indians of the West; fully believing that a fearful responsibility rests upon them and the denomination they represent, which the present amount of effort is no way sufficient to satisfy. The measure of our duty in the estimation of Heaven, must, and will be graduated by our ability and opportunity for doing good, which all should solemnly consider.

The Board.

No argument is necessary to show that united counsels are indispensable to efficient action in a benevolent society where every thing depends on voluntary concurrence. It is therefore with humble gratitude to God, we record the fact, that uninterrupted harmony has pervaded all the deliberations of the Board. No diversity of opinion upon a given subject at any time, has been suffered to produce animosity or alienation, but the kindest feelings have been sedulously cherished

and maintained in every breast. So long as such a disposition prevails, which obviously accords with the genius and spirit of the Gospel, we may hope the blessing of God will attend the enterprises undertaken in his name. And to the glory of his grace we have to say that his blessing has attended our exertions, however feeble, and given an aspect to the general concern indicative of good.

But while sketching these traits in the history of the Board, it is with painful emotions we state, that its presiding Officer, and one who early took a distinguished part in its operations, is no more. For twelve years from the date of their organization, Dr. Staughton sustained the office of Corresponding Secretary, and discharged its functions amidst the pressure of pastoral and other responsibilities. Few men could have assumed the labors which devolved on him, with hope of success; but his varied talents, associated with industry, carried him through. He has ceased from his toils, and entered, as we trust, upon his high reward.

Publications.

The American Baptist Magazine is the official journal of the Board, and should be in the hands of every friend of Missions. It embraces a connected detail of all the intelligence they possess from the stations, together with the receipts of the Treasurer, and the sources from whence they are derived. Its cheapness, (\$1,50 per annum) prevents its interference with the weekly publications of different States, while its form is more likely to ensure its preservation, and perpetuate its usefulness for years.

The Columbian Star, with which the Convention is concerned, has the last named advantage, and is recommended to all the friends of religion, as ably conducted, and well worthy of their patronage.

The Memoir of Mrs. Judson continues to be read with intense interest. It has reached a third edition, embracing twelve thousand five hundred copies, and only requires some additional exertion on the part of its friends, to give it universal circulation. Let this be done, and the influence it exerts on the interests both of piety and religion will amply reward the labor.

Auxiliary Societies.

The number of these important Associations annually increases, which shows that the spirit of Missions is gaining in its hold upon the affections of Christians, especially, as most of those that have been formed within the last two years, are the result of spontaneous feeling. But still, in whatever light we contemplate them, they are every way inadequate to the exigencies of the present time. They embrace but a few out of the great number of our churches, whose privilege it is to be equal sharers in works of benevolence and mercy. And when they are considered in reference to the claim, which in the sight of God, the heathen have on us, who will say the revenue they furnish is enough? What then shall be done? The Board will attempt the present season, by means of Agents, to bring the subject before some of those among whom no organized societies now exist, but they must rely chiefly on their brethren in the ministry, to lead the members of their charge to an efficient co-operation. No other can supply their lack of service in this particular, for they are ensamples to the flock, and the part they take has a direct and positive influence.

It would have the happiest effects, if the Auxiliary Societies would make provision for an annual visitation of the Primaries which contribute to them, by Pastors within their limits. Some,

at least of the Auxiliaries in Massachusetts and Maine, have adopted this measure, with evident advantage, and it is our hope that the practice may become general.

State of the Treasury.

The report of the Treasurer,* exhibits a considerable balance in his hands, which may be accounted for in the following manner. The appropriation of the American Bible Society, to aid the publication of the Scriptures in Burmah, has but just been received, and is not yet remitted. The generous subscription of various other friends to the same object, in the form of a fund of \$5000 payable in five annual instalments, of one thousand dollars each, adds to the amount. Besides the above, the Convention being one of the residuary legates of the late Mr. John Withington's estate, received from his executors in the month of March, \$7000, a sum exceeding our anticipations, and enlarged by the fact, that the said executors, in consideration of the objects to which the money was to be devoted, declined the usual allowance for their services.

* The Treasurer's Account will be inserted in our next Number.

There is another item which demands our notice. Our much esteemed brother Judson, who has devoted his life to missionary work, has now added the last of his earthly possessions, amounting to \$6000 to the same object, recommending that for the present, the interest only should be applied.† Three hundred and twelve Sicca Rupees have also been paid to the agent, by Rev. Mr. Hough, being moneys he had received to aid the Mission, at his discretion.

But we ought not to conceal that all these sums which are subject to immediate use, are indispensable to meet existing demands against the Board, together with those that will grow out of the recent appointment and outfit of so many new Missionaries, and for which we should have been wholly unprovided, except for this most seasonable relief. It must, moreover, be kept in mind, that a sum equal to this amount, will in future be necessary, in addition to ordinary receipts, to maintain the Stations on the proposed scale of enlargement, and that the most vigorous efforts, by all our Societies, and individual friends, will be required to do it.

LUCIUS BOLLES, *Cor. Sec'y.*

† EXTRACT FROM MR. JUDSON'S LETTER TO THE BOARD.

Maulmein, May 31, 1828.

“Rev. and dear Sir,

“When I left America, I brought with me a considerable sum of money, the avails of my own earnings and the gifts of my relatives and personal friends. This money has been accumulating at interest, for many years, under the management of a kind friend to the mission, and occasionally receiving accessions from other quarters, particularly at the close of the late war, until it amounts to 12,000 Rupees. I now beg leave to present it to the Board, or rather to Him, “who loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood.” I am taking measures to have the money paid to the Agent of the Board; and the payment will, I trust, be effected by the end of this year.”

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BURMAN MISSION.

The last letter received from the Burman Mission was from Mr. Boardman, dated Tavoy, October 26, 1829, where he had returned, and entered again on his labors with encouraging prospects, order having again been restored in the province.

The following letter from Mr. Bennett has just been received by the Corresponding Secretary, announcing the decease of Mrs. Penny, which is an event calling for Christian sympathy. She has long been highly distinguished for efforts of the most pious and benevolent character, in diffusing knowledge and truth at Calcutta.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. BENNETT.

Brig Helen, off Calcutta,
Dec. 26, 1829.

“ Rev. and very dear Sir,

We have just come on board, and leave here to-morrow morning, and hope to be in Maulmein in 25 days. We go round in a small brig, commanded and owned by J. Revely, Esq. who appears a very pleasant man, and who gives us very comfortable accommodations. On the 24th inst. I attended the funeral of Mrs. Penny, wife of Rev. James Penny, who was very much beloved by all her acquaintance, which was very extensive. Mr. Penny and his companion have for years, as I suppose you are aware, been associated with the Benevolent Institution in Calcutta, where the poor children are gratuitously educated. She died rejoicing in Jesus, in full hope of a glorious resurrection. A short time before she ceased to breathe, she said to her friends, who were around her bedside, “ Come near, and see that I am not afraid to die.” By this dispensation of divine Providence, a wide breach is made in the circle of friends in Circular Road, which will not soon be healed, or filled, if ever. Mrs. P. was a woman of genuine piety. I had not the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with her, as when we ar-

rived, she was very ill, and as she was convalescent, the Dr. ordered a change of air, and in consequence Mr. P. went with her to Sangu Island, where they spent four weeks, when she returned apparently as well as ever. She attended school as usual, one or two days, when two weeks last Sabbath, they were both attacked by the jungle fever, and as her constitution had before been debilitated by disease, it ended her days on the 24th, at sunrise. As Mrs. B. and our little girl were unwell, and not having been able to procure a Burman teacher, at Mr. Penny's request, I took the care of the school in his absence, and had charge of it for nearly six weeks. I found it a benefit to me, in bringing into use Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, &c. and recalling to memory what I had before studied. The school commenced at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 2 P. M. and the average attendance was 130—all boys, and of almost all sorts and descriptions. Boys of this country, Bengallees, Portuguese, Malays, China boys, Armenians, Hindoostanees, and from Greece. At last, I obtained a teacher, who spent two hours with me in the afternoon, and have made a small beginning in the language. There are in the language 646 characters, or in other words, so many different types, notwithstanding the characters appear so much alike.

30. We hope to be at sea in a few days. It is very unpleasant getting down the river, as there is little wind. We pray the Lord, that we may have patience, prudence, and wisdom, given us, that we may improve all the dispensations of divine Providence, to the honor and glory of our divine Master. We hope now in a few weeks to be engaged in our labor, and look forward to it with no little solicitude.”

I am, dear Sir, yours,
CEPHAS BENNETT.

INDIAN STATIONS.

Amidst the discouragements which attend efforts among the American Indians, while agitations exist in relation to their removal to the west, it is cheering to hear of any displays of

divine grace in their conversion to Christianity. The following exhilarating communications have just been received by the Corresponding Secretary.

VALLEY TOWNS.

Letter from Rev. Evan Jones.

Valley Towns, April 18, 1830.

Rev. and dear Sir,

The lines are fallen to us in pleasant places, yea, we have a goodly heritage. The Sun of righteousness is rising with healing in his wings, and the darkness vanishes at his approach. In the wilderness the waters are breaking out, and streams in the desert. The parched ground is becoming a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water. The eyes of the blind are being opened, and the ears of the deaf are unstopped. The poor despised Cherokees, who were not a people, are becoming the people of God.

On Sabbath-day last, I had the pleasure to bury in baptism, seven full Cherokees, four males and three females. They had previously given an account of their experience, which was clear and satisfactory. Could our Christian friends hear them, I think they would join with the disciples at Jerusalem, who glorified God, saying, then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. The prospect amongst the inquirers is very encouraging. They are increasing in number and seriousness. After the sacrament, on Sunday, I invited those who were desirous to follow the Lord Jesus, to come forward. About twenty-seven immediately left their seats, and occupied the place provided for them. Among them were two aged females, who had spent 80 years, at least, in darkness of heathenism. Another woman, a few weeks ago, manifested a determined opposition to the gospel; but is now brought to a willing submission to the plan of redemption. Most of them appear to feel much brokenness of heart on account of their past sins. Thirteen were new cases, and ten of the thirteen, wished to place themselves under the care of the mission, the other fifteen had expressed that wish before. We have now forty-six anxious inquirers, who have placed themselves under the special care and instruction of the Mission. And there are, perhaps, as many more who are

under serious impressions, but have not as yet boldness sufficient to declare it. Not one of these can understand English. The Board will perceive that we need help; especially, if the distance of the towns from each other be taken into view. If we were authorized to employ our brother John Wickliffe, as an Assistant Missionary, it would greatly aid the cause. If the Board should feel hesitation about making any permanent arrangements for that object, I would beg leave to suggest to their consideration, the propriety of engaging him for six months to begin; and in the mean time, any information they might wish, could be furnished while the work would be going on.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant in the Gospel,
EVAN JONES.

P. S. You will rejoice to hear that Eliza Greene appears to be under deep concern about religion.

HICKORY-LOG-TOWN.

Letter from Mr. Mercer.

Washington, April 27, 1830.

My dear brother Bolles,

I have received brother O'Bryant's quarterly return. He states, in agreement with brother Meeks, that a considerable interruption had taken place in the Hickory-log-Town, from four principal families resolving to emigrate to the Arkansaws. By this removal, the school loses seven of its pupils, and the church four of its members. The day these friends last attended at preaching, says brother O'B. "was the most solemn I ever saw in this land. I am not able to express my feelings, while trying to preach to a people for the last time, among whom I have been laboring for eight years." The members of the church all took letters of commendation, and set out for their new home on the 19th of Nov. in the midst of bursts and shrieks of affectionate sorrow! In consequence of this occurrence, the school was much weakened, the following week only ten attended: And for several weeks, the attending scholars varied from seven to twelve. But for the last month, the number has increased to from sixteen to twenty-four. The school now has attached to it thirty-six, but they are irregular in their attendance; twenty are males, and six-

teen females; ten read and write on paper, seven write on slates; the rest are in their letters, and spelling easy words.

Their religious prospects are good, though not so joyful as they could be desired. Brother Meeks speaks of both the school and the church as in a prosperous state rather than otherwise.

I am, dear brother, yours,

JESSE MERCER.

THE CHOCTAWS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Very pleasing revivals of religion have been experienced among the Choctaws, in the State of Mississippi. That State has recently resolved to extend her laws over the territory occupied by the Indians. In consequence of difficulties apprehended from this source, the nation, in council assembled, have resolved on emigration, and have commissioned an agent to treat with the government of the United States in relation to terms. The council was conducted with great order, and indicated a deep sense of religion, and dependence on the Almighty. We trust our government will adopt the most liberal terms, and make such ample provision for this tribe, as to render their situation more eligible, than it could be rendered in Mississippi.

NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, held in Newton in October last, the Executive Committee of that Society were authorized and requested to petition the General Court for an alteration in their Charter, with a view to enlarge the Society and extend its operations. The petition being granted, the Trustees of that Society met in Boston on the 24th of March, and voted unanimously, to accept the new Charter, creating out of that Society, the

Northern Baptist Education Society. They also adopted by-laws for their government, under the new charter. These by-laws provide that all persons, now trustees for life, of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, shall be life members of the Northern Baptist Education Society. Every person paying ten dollars annually, shall be a member of this Society, any person paying fifty dollars at any one time, shall be a member for life of this Society.

Churches and Societies paying fifty dollars annually, shall be entitled to elect one member annually.

The Officers provided for by the by-laws, are a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and six Directors, to be chosen annually, by ballot.

The following is the Act of Incorporation of the new Society.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

An Act to Incorporate the Northern Baptist Education Society.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that Daniel Sharp, Lucius Bolles, Ebenezer Nelson, James D. Knowles, Bela Jacobs, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, Howard Malcom, Henry Jackson, and John B. Jones, together with such others as are or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby formed into and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Northern Baptist Education Society; and they and their successors shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by that name forever.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the said Society may have a common Seal; by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and may choose such officers and make such by-laws, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, as may be necessary for the promotion of the objects of the Society.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the said Society shall be, and they are hereby made capable in law of receiving any grants or devises of lands or tenements in fee simple, or for a less estate, and also any donations, or bequests of money or other personal estate which may have been made, or which may hereafter be made, by any person or persons whatever, and to use and improve the same for the purposes, and according to the directions herein mentioned: Provided, that the said Society shall at no time take, hold, or possess in real or personal estate, a greater amount than sixty thousand dollars, upon a just valuation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that all grants, donations, devises and bequests of any real or personal estate to the said Society, not exceeding in amount the sum of \$60,000 shall be used and improved to the best advantage, and the annual income thereof, together with the annual subscriptions and contributions which shall be made to the said Society, shall be applied annually to the assistance of such young men in their education for the ministry, as the Society shall determine to be fit subjects thereof.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that the said Society, when they shall deem it most for their advantage, may sell and dispose of in fee simple or otherwise, all or any of the real estate belonging to them, and invest the same in funds, or may apply their personal estate to the purchase of real estate; and the income of said real or personal estate shall be applied to the objects for which said estate was given.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, that all deeds, grants, covenants, and agreements, to be made for, and in behalf of said Society, shall be executed under the common seal of the same, and signed by the President and Secretary.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, that the said Northern Baptist Education Society shall be taken and deemed to be the lawful successors of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, incorporated the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and shall succeed to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of said Executive Committee, except so far as the same are varied or altered by the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, that all parts of the said Act passed on the tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, that this Act shall be altered or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

In the House of Representatives, March 5th, 1830, passed to be enacted.

W. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

In Senate March 6th, 1830, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL LATHROP, *President.*

March 8th, 1830—Approved,

LEVI LINCOLN.

A true Copy of the Original Act.
Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

As pleasing fruits of a revival of religion in Rome, N. Y. we learn that elder Morris has baptized eighty persons.

A pleasing revival of religion has for some time been enjoyed at Hyannis, Mass. A letter from this place, May 3, states, "The last three Lord's days, we have been called to the water side, there to witness the ordinance of baptism. The third Sabbath in April was a day of rejoicing to many souls. Twenty-five willing converts were baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, by their pastor, Joseph Ballard. The season was truly solemn and interesting.—Many, from all the region round about, came out to the baptism. On the following Sabbath, six more were baptized, and yesterday six others; all of whom received the hand of fellowship, making in all thirty-seven—who for the first time sat down with the church to commemorate the sufferings and death of their Redeemer. Such a season I never before witnessed. To see thirty-seven, all of whom, with the exception of two, were young persons from twelve to twenty-two years, espousing the cause of Christ, was a scene truly affecting.

Most of those who have been baptized were members of the Bible class, and teachers and scholars in the Sabbath school. There are several oth-

ers who have related their Christian experience to the church, who have been accepted, and expect soon to be baptized. The Lord is still among us, and seems recently to have revived his work afresh. May he continue to add to his church, such as shall be saved."

Rev. Mr. Hill, from Troy, N. Y. writes, April 20, 1830. "Several unexpected circumstances have contributed to assure me that the Lord has led me hither. Among those circumstances, I am happy to mention a special attention to religion in the church and congregation with whom I now labor. It evidently commenced during my last visit. Some were then awakened, and, since I commenced my pastoral labors, several others have been constrained to inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?" I baptized eight persons on our last communion day, and there are five more candidates who have received the approbation of the church. There will, probably, be an addition to their number of several others, when the ordinance is administered."

"We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from a respected brother in Waterford, which gives a pleasing account of the state of the revival in that town. Twenty-six were baptized on the 18th ult., making the number 97 which have united with the Baptist Church in that place, since the commencement of the present revival. More, it was expected, would offer themselves for membership in a few days." *Ch. Sec.*

A correspondent of the New-York Baptist Register, states, that a pleasing revival of religion is enjoyed in Richfield, and vicinity. Between 60 and 70 have been brought out of darkness into light, and 31 have united with the church in Richfield. This gracious work extends to the neighboring towns; and between 40 and 50 have experienced religion in Exeter. The salutary influence and important duty of visiting neighboring societies, where the Lord is doing his marvellous work, has been clearly evinced in the progress of this general revival.

Mr. Joshua Fletcher writes from Saratoga Springs, Feb. 10, that a revival is enjoyed in that place, and says, "On the 4th Lord's day in February, I had the pleasure of burying 5 with
JUNE, 1830. 24

Christ by baptism. Last Lord's day, 12 more were planted together in the likeness of his death."

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Proctor, to the Treasurer, dated Rutland, Vt. March 22, 1830. "It has been a refreshing season in many towns in this vicinity. I have baptized six, and we have received some by letter, so that the cause of truth, I trust, is advancing. A spirit to aid the Missions, both at home and abroad, prevails in the church."

Rev. Gurdon Robbins, from East Windsor, Con. March 2, writes, "Blessed be God for what we are now permitted to witness of his power and grace. At least twenty precious souls profess to have been translated from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son, while the anxious inquiry is heard from a much greater number, "what shall we do to be saved?" All evening meetings, which are very frequent, are exceedingly crowded and solemn. The most entire decorum prevails—not the least appearance of enthusiasm has yet been discovered. It is true the saints are *all* permitted to speak of the glories of the Redeemer's kingdom, and to talk of his power to save. But they all speak one by one, that all may learn, and all be comforted and edified together." *Ch. Sec.*

Mr. Mallary lately wrote to a friend in Charlestown, that the number baptized by him at Willington, Con. during the present revival, is 83, and that the work continues.

Extract of a letter from a much respected brother, dated Cummington, March 22, 1830. "A revival of religion has recently commenced in the eastern part of Chesterfield, Mass. and within twenty days about twenty hopeful conversions have been numbered. The revival which began in Westhampton a few months since, still continues. Many of the converts are youth and children." *Ch. Sec.*

INTERESTING BAPTISM.

Rev. Mr. Kennard thus writes to the Editor of the N. Y. Repository :

"We have had an interesting baptism of three brothers, the oldest two were twins, and about 18 years of age; and what is remarkable, they were twins according to the

Spirit, or in their second birth; they were both awakened at the same time, and by the same occurrence, (the death of a *niece*,) both fled to the throne of grace, and in secret prayer they both found mercy the third evening after they were awakened.

Their baptism brought together a larger number of people than usual, and more solemnity I never saw, than was manifested by the multitude while they descended together dressed in the same manner into the watery tomb; the younger brother followed, and thus closed a scene which I can never forget."

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ROMAN CATHOLICKS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

The two last Numbers of the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, have presented very interesting documents, relative to the efforts of the Pope and some of the European sovereigns, to extend the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. We are deeply affected at the momentous fact, that a very considerable number of Missionaries have been sent to the Valley of the Mississippi, and Bishops stationed in various sections of the country, some particulars of which we shall extract, as early as our limits will permit. The following summary is given of their present state in the United States:

"The Popish Hierarchy is composed of one Archbishop and eleven Bishops; the number of priests is not far from 230. They have seven ecclesiastical Seminaries, ten Colleges and collegiate Institutions, several Academies for boys, twenty nunneries, to which are attached female Academies, besides numerous other primary and charity schools under the instruction of priests and nuns, and according to the estimate of the late Council at Baltimore, a population of 500,000."

The general diffusion of the Holy Scriptures in this happy land, may be expected to scatter the darkness of popery, and render ineffectual all the efforts of priests and potentates to entail on our citizens the evils, which in

other countries have attended the errors of this persecuting power.

The periodical works contain various notices of renunciations of popery, which from the prevalence of light we may hope will be increased.

The New York Observer states, that a young man, named J. C. Clements, of the city of Washington, has recently renounced popery, and joined the fourth Presbyterian Church, making seven who have come out of the papal communion and united with that church.

James Reeves, a Canadian, who has recently renounced Popery, remarks,

"I was born in Montreal, in 1777. My parents were Roman Catholics. I was baptized and brought up in the Romish Church, and long thought myself in the true way to everlasting life. My hope, however, rested on no other foundation than this—that the Romish Church is the only one on which a person should depend for salvation. Under this impression I passed many years in ignorance and sin. I nevertheless possessed the Holy Scriptures during the period of thirty years, but never read them, because my priest forbade me, and also hindered me from showing them to my children. By obeying man, rather than God, I was kept all that time in darkness and impiety, addicted to superstitious practices, and ignorant of the pure doctrines of the gospel.

"About two years ago, I came to the resolution to read the Bible, which was in my possession; and I bless God daily, that he put it into my mind to search the Scriptures; and that he has thus made me acquainted with his holy will and commandments. Daily do I praise him, that he has not only discovered to me the grievous distemper of my soul, but has also led me by his grace to the true Physician, who gives this invitation; Come, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

From an account of the conversion of a Roman Catholic lady, in the Western States, published by an agent of the American Bible Society, the following particulars are extracted:

"She was early intended for the convent; but while she was yet young, her father determined on removing from Ireland to this country, and at her own earnest entreaties brought her with him. Her father is a very wicked man, but bigotedly attached to the forms and ceremonies of his church, and she was trained up to believe that there was salvation in no other. To these sentiments she continued firmly attached until about two years ago, when she was arrested and brought to the knowledge of the truth, in the following manner: A little boy, from one of the neighbors, had carelessly dropped a part of the New Testament, while at play in the house; this met her eye, she commenced reading, became interested, and concealing it from the rest of the family, for fear of the displeasure of her father, she took opportunities to read it through. The Scriptures, "without note or comment," she had never before seen, or at best, never read, and considered it a sin to do so. But in reading this small portion of the word of God, she became convinced that the sentiments in which she had been educated, and the religion which she had embraced, would not answer in the last great day. She had been "alive without the law, but when the commandment came," she found that she was "dead in trespasses and sins." Through the instrumentality of his "quick and powerful word," the spirit "convinced her of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come." For a long time she was in great distress and anxiety of mind, in regard to her soul's salvation; but knowing her father's disposition, and the sentiments of the rest of the family, she was afraid to let her feelings be known to any one. In this situation she continued for several months, with no friend to whom she dared to communicate her distress, with no book that she could read for instruction, with nothing but that small portion of the Testament, which had so providentially fallen into her hands, to guide her. This she read, with many tears, over and over again. At length she experienced, as she trusts, the pardoning love of God, through a crucified Saviour; and found that same portion of God's word, which had been as "barbed arrows" to her soul, as so many "leaves from the tree of life, for the healing" of her wounded spirit."

ANNIVERSARIES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN NEW-YORK-

New-York has been favored the past month with an assemblage of numerous distinguished religious friends from distant sections of the country, to unite in the pleasing celebration of the anniversaries of religious and charitable societies. We select the four following accounts of these meetings:

American Bible Society.

May 12, the delegates from the several auxiliaries assembled to the Society's house in Nassau street. At this meeting representatives appeared from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Indiana.

At 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, the Hon. Richard Varick, and the Rev. Francis Wayland, of Saratoga, opened the meeting by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures. The report of the Auditing Committee was next read, after which the delegates were called on for their reports.

May 13, at 9 o'clock, the officers of the Society, the managers, members, delegates from auxiliary societies, &c. assembled at the Society's house; and, at about half past 9 o'clock, moved in procession to the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau street. The Hon. Richard Varick took the chair, being supported by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Colonel Troup, of New York. The exercises were commenced by reading the 22d chapter of the Revelations. The venerable President then delivered an introductory address, in which he adverted to the proper feelings of gratitude to divine Providence, with which the return of another anniversary should be hailed by the members of the Society present, who were again permitted to assemble, in the enjoyment of life and health, on so delightful an occasion. A heartfelt tribute of thanksgiving was also due for the blessing which had accompanied the labors of the Society in finding means to supply copies of the sacred volume to so many who were destitute. He adverted to the loss

sustained by the Society in the death of one of its Vice Presidents, the late Judge Washington, and of Col. Henry Rutgers, a member of the Board of Managers. He observed that he could not expect to add any new arguments or the importance of circulating the Holy Scriptures, to those which had been urged by his predecessors in the chair he occupied. It only, he said, remained for him to give a brief history of the Society's transactions during the past year. He subsequently mentioned the great efforts which have been made, during the same period, by the British and Foreign Bible Society—to the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Milnor as a representative from the American Bible Society to attend the great anniversary celebrations in London, and to the departure of the Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine for England. He mentioned that one or the other of these reverend gentlemen would be present to represent the American Bible Society at the anniversary meeting of that of France. He referred to the important services rendered to the cause which the Society is engaged in, by the Philadelphia Bible Society, which, though not an auxiliary, had been of eminent service to the friends of the institution. He paid a just tribute to the piety and active spirit of the females who have co-operated with and so essentially promoted the objects of the members of the Society. He announced in concluding, that Judge Marshall had been elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Washington.

Letters of apology for not being able to attend the anniversary, were read, from John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States; from the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut; the late Governor Morrill, of New Hampshire; and from Mr. Joseph Nourse, of Washington. We have only room in this place for the letter of Mr. Adams.

The Rev. J. C. Bingham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, New-York.

Washington, April 26, 1830.

Sir,

Your letter of the 22nd March was duly received; and while regretting my inability to attend personally at the celebration of the anniversary of the Institution on the 13th of next month, I pray you, Sir, to be assured of the gratification which I have ex-

perienced, in learning the success which has attended the benevolent exertions of the American Bible Society.

In the decease of Judge Washington, they have lost an able and venerable associate, whose direct co-operation, not less than his laborious and exemplary life, contributed to promote the cause of the Redeemer—yet not for him, nor for themselves by the loss of him, are they called to sorrow as without hope; for lives like his shine but as purer and brighter lights in the world, after the lamp which fed them is extinct, than before.

The distribution of Bibles, if the simplest, is not the least efficacious of the means of extending the blessings of the gospel to the remotest corners of the earth—for the Comforter is in the sacred volume; and among the receivers of that million of copies distributed by the Society, who shall number the multitudes awakened thereby, with good will to man in their hearts, and with the song of the Lamb upon their lips?

The hope of a Christian is inseparable from his faith. Whoever believes in the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, must hope that the religion of Jesus shall prevail throughout the earth. Never, since the foundation of the world, have the prospects of mankind been more encouraging to that hope than they appear to be at the present time; and may the associated distribution of the Bible proceed and prosper, till the Lord shall have made bear his holy 'arm in the eyes of all the nation; and all the ends of the earth see the salvation of our God.'

With my respects to the Board of Managers, please to accept the good wishes of your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extracts from the report of the Board of Managers were read by the Rev. John C. Brigham, one of the Secretaries for Domestic Correspondence. The increase of receipts the last year, compared with former years, was very large. This, perhaps, in a great measure, is owing to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, in relation to supplying every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within two years. For this purpose, exclusively, upwards of forty-three thousand dollars have been received, and forty-three thousand two hundred and ninety copies of

the Scriptures have been gratuitously issued. The total receipts of the year, from all sources, is one hundred and seventy thousand and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents; and the total issues two hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three. The total number printed during the year, is three hundred and eight thousand copies. *N.Y. Com. Ad.*

American Tract Society.

“The Treasurer’s report was read by Moses Allen, Esq. The receipts of the last year amount to \$62210, and the expenditures to the same sum. The annual report was read by the Rev. Mr. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Of this report the Journal of Commerce gives the following summary abstract:

‘Sixty-two different publications have been stereotyped during the past year, in six different languages; making the whole number of the Society’s publications at the present time 498. In addition to this, the Committee have printed a Tract of 110 pages in the Seneca language, and presented it for the use of that tribe. The whole number of Tracts printed during the year ending May 1, is 5,239,000, and since the formation of the Society, 20,341,000. Number of pages printed during the year, including 7,940,000 of childrens’ Tracts, 59,380,000, and since the formation of the Society, including 20,412,000 of childrens’ Tracts, 186,571,000. Whole number of pages circulated during the last year, including as above, 62,120,444, and since the formation of the Society, 185,717,222. Number of pages distributed gratuitously during the year, 3,883,128. Receipts during the year, \$60210,24; of which \$48454,59 were for Tracts sold. Expenditures, \$60210,24. The Society has no permanent fund, and owed on the first of May, on notes given by members of the Committee for the paper and printing, \$8918,58. The number of new Auxiliaries recognized during the year is one hundred and nineteen, making the whole number of Auxiliaries and Branches, 825. The Branch at Boston has 610 Auxiliaries; that of Philadelphia 373; and there are in connection with other large Branches or Auxiliaries eight hundred, which swells the whole number, either directly or indirectly connected with the Society, to two thousand six hundred and eight.’” *Ib.*

American Education Society.

Abstract of the Fourteenth Annual Report.

During the first eleven years of the history of the Society, ending in May, 1826, five hundred and forty one young men were assisted. The following is the number aided in each year since; viz. in the year ending in May, 1827, 156; May, 1828, 300; May, 1829, 404; May, 1830, 524.

From this it appears that nearly as many were aided during the last year, as in the first eleven years of the operations of the Society. The young men aided during the past year have been connected with nine theological seminaries, 19 colleges, and 66 academies; in all, 94 institutions. Five have pursued study under private instructors, and 165 have been cases of new applicants, not before patronized.

Fifty-one have been licensed, or are about being licensed; of these, 20 were members of theological classes that graduated in 1829, and 35 are members of the present senior classes in various theological seminaries. Each has pursued theological studies for 3 years, and with scarce an exception, has had a regular collegiate education.

The following statement contains the report for four successive years.—The amount of earnings reported for the year ending May, 1827, was \$4000; May, 1828, \$5149; May, 1829, \$8723; May, 1830, \$11010: Total, \$28887. Thus it appears that the young men under the patronage of the Society have, during the last four years actually earned, in various ways, and appropriated to their own support, the sum of \$28887. The average amount earned, the last year, by 372 young men, who reported the fruits of their various exertions, is something over \$28 each.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that the whole amount of receipts during the year ending the 30th of April, is \$30910,14. The expenditures in the mean time, have amounted to \$34797,89.

A portion of the receipts of the year consists of money refunded by former beneficiaries. The income from this source for obvious reasons is small at present. The following sums have been refunded since the system of entire loan was adopted in 1826. A larger sum may be expected in future

years. For the year ending May, 1827, \$90,00; May, 1828, \$816,00; May, 1829, \$830,91; May, 1830, \$1087,84. Total, \$2824,45.

The whole amount of this fund at the last quarterly meeting was, \$26842,35. The Board, taking into view the great demands upon the treasury at the present time, and having ascertained that a part of the fund was still subject to their disposal, directed that \$6842,35 be transferred to the current fund. By this measure, the general permanent fund of the Society is reduced to \$20,000, and the debt of the Society is by the same operation reduced to \$8347,91.

American Peace Society.

The second anniversary of the American Peace Society was celebrated in the Baptist church in Nassau street, on Thursday afternoon, May 13th. Rev. Dr. Codman, of Massachusetts, presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Asa Mead, of Maine. The second annual report was read by the Secretary, William Ladd, Esq.

Motions were presented or seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Abey, of Ohio; Mr. Goodell, of Boston; Rev. E. W. Baldwin, of New York; Rev. Mr. Carrol, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Mead, and the Secretary.

Resolved, That the magnitude of the work to be performed by Peace Societies, the importance of it to the world, and the comparatively small numbers engaged in it, call for much devotedness and activity among its friends; and that the certainty of success from the promises of God, affords ample encouragement for our utmost efforts:—That we will persevere in our efforts to disseminate information respecting the evils of war, and the duty of Christians in relation to it, until death shall close our career, or the millennial glory shall remove all doubts, and occasion for exertion.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Dr. Woods, President of the Transylvania University is known to a large portion of our readers; and it will give much pleasure to his friends, and the friends of literature generally,

to learn that the Institution prospers, over which he presides. We extract from one of the Western papers the following interesting particulars:

“It may not be generally known that at the Medical commencement last week, a larger Medical class was graduated than at any former period since the establishment of the University. Nor does the reputation of the school surpass its real merits. Suffice it to say, that we know of no Medical Faculty, which combines a greater amount of professional talent.

The Law school, for its age, is also large and flourishing. We think the learned and talented Judge who presides over that school, has been singularly fortunate in the course which he has marked out for his pupils. It is a course which requires the student to be something more than a passive hearer of lectures. It requires him to read and think for himself; to collect and collate authorities; and to give evidence to the professor, in the daily examination, that he has actually gone through a personal investigation of the subject before him. The students graduated under this system, must therefore be well read and thoroughly bred lawyers.

The College was never conducted with more ability, or more untiring industry to its interests than at present. The officers of instruction, are practical, common sense men. They do not adhere to what is old, merely from its antiquity, or adopt what is new, merely from its novelty. Their time they do not consider as too valuable to be wholly devoted to the benefit of their pupils.

Since the re-organization of the University, in the autumn of 1828, it has been steadily increasing, till it now numbers more than three hundred and sixty students. We understand there has been no case of expulsion, since the re-organization of the institution; and very few cases of private admonition or censure. It is expected that a building will soon be erected, including a chapel, library, philosophical apparatus room, and lecture and recitation rooms.

“The committee of the Legislature on education say: “It is too often thought, that the endowment of Colleges is designed to favor the rich alone, and a prejudice is frequently

excited, when none should exist. A little reflection should serve to convince every one, that the fact is directly the reverse. Nothing would so effectually tend to create an aristocracy of learning, as the total annihilation of Colleges. The rich have the means, and will at any expense give their children a liberal education. If they cannot obtain it at home, they will be sent abroad and will return with sentiments and feelings imbibed from those who may be alien to our institutions and unfriendly to our practical equality." In another place this same Committee observe: "There are many considerations why it is desirable that Transylvania University should be fostered and sustained. It is at present under the superintendence of an able, enlightened and pious President, who gives universal satisfaction. He has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends; and the University is in a prosperous and flourishing condition."

THE BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY,

At Philadelphia, is capable, by proper encouragement and patronage from the churches, to be a most powerful auxiliary in extending the light of truth. Only a very small portion of the American Baptists have yet been awakened to the efforts which are necessary to its ultimate success. How many churches have made their ministers life members? We urge on those who have omitted this pleasing expression of regard to their pastors and patronage to the Society, immediately to render the desirable service, and thus enlarge the means of the Society.

New Tracts are constantly added to the series. Two new Nos. extracted from the Church Member's Guide, now enrich the selection, and No. 93, on *Salvation by Grace*, is particularly recommended. A constant supply is on hand at the Boston Depository, Lincoln & Edmands' store, 59 Washington-Street.

The following plan has recently been adopted:

"The Board of Directors of the Baptist General Tract Society have instructed their publishing Committee, to issue in the form of a *periodical publication*, as many copies of each of their future tracts, as shall be subscribed for, at the rate of 300 pages annually for 50cts. payable *in advance*. The object of this arrangement is to enable many, especially in distant and interior parts of the country, who cannot conveniently get tracts through the Agents of our Depositories, to obtain them by *mail*, without incurring too great expense. The postage on tracts, or pamphlets *not* periodical, is 6 cents for 24 pages, or one sheet, over 100 miles. The charge for the same number of pages in a monthly periodical is 2 and a half cents. We shall begin with No. 93, 24 pages, *On Salvation by Grace*, for May. This tract is the first of volume V. The June number will contain the *Martyrdom of Bishop Hooper, The Pious Apprentice*, and others.

We shall continue to publish a sheet monthly, containing one tract or more; and a sheet and a half, in some one month, so as to make 300 pages a year. Those who do not choose to receive tracts by mail, may obtain the same from our Agents, by waiting long enough for them to be forwarded in the usual way. We hope that the circulation of tracts through the Depositories will be greatly increased by this measure, because that thereby the character of our publications will become more extensively known.

"We urge the friends of the Society, both ministers and others, to make an immediate and generous effort to obtain subscribers for tracts on this plan.

"Any person remitting the pay of ten subscribers, will receive one copy gratis, so long as ten continue to pay through him.

"Orders with the money enclosed, should be addressed to N. Davis, Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, Philadelphia.

"NOTE. Should the demand justify it, we will republish the whole of our series in periodical form.

"Editors of Baptist Periodicals will please give this a few insertions in aid of the design." [Tract Mag.

Middlesex and Norfolk Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

This Society held its fourth Anniversary at Framingham, on Wednesday, April 14th. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. W. Leverett, of Roxbury, from 2 Chron. xv. 7. "Be strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak, for your work shall be rewarded." After the sermon, the business of the Society was transacted, and its officers for the ensuing year, elected. The Society will hold its next Annual Meeting in the Vestry of the First Baptist Church in Cambridge, on the second Wednesday in April, 1831. Rev. C. Train, of Framingham, was appointed first, and Rev. H. Jackson, of Charlestown, second preacher.

PHYSICIAN'S DONATION.

The Treasurer of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society, has received a donation from a physician, it being in part the avails of business done on the Lord's day. If all, whose professional duties require them to spend a part of the Sabbath, occasionally, in business, would consider the avails of business on that day as belonging to the Lord, it would consecrate hours, which now in a measure become secularized, and tend to advance the cause of Christian benevolence.

DESIGNATION OF MISSIONARIES.

On Lord's day evening, May 23d, Rev. Francis Mason was ordained, and with Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, was publicly designated to the Burman Mission, in the Second Baptist Meeting-house, Boston. Mr. Jacobs read select portions of Scripture; Mr. Grosvenor, of the First Baptist Church, offered the Introductory Prayer; Mr. Kincaid, one of the Missionaries, preached on the occasion; Professor Chase offered the Ordaining Prayer; Dr. Bolles, the Cor. Sec. delivered the Charge; Mr. Knowles, of the Second Church, presented the Right Hand of Fellowship, and Mr. Jackson of Charlestown, offered the Concluding Prayer. Mr. Mason's destination is Tavoy, and Mr. Kincaid's is Maulmein. The spacious house was crowded to overflowing, and presented a pleasing and impressive spectacle, while the immense congregation listened with deep interest to the sacred services. It is hoped the impressions made on the occasion may be indelible, and lead many to feel the importance of religion for themselves.

On the following morning, a Prayer Meeting was held at the First Baptist Meeting-house, at 5 o'clock, which was crowded with a deeply interested assembly. The Missionaries about to depart, addressed the congregation, and a very deep sensation was produced. At 6 o'clock, the friends repaired to the ship, where the 225th Hymn in Winchell's Selection was sung, and prayers offered by the Corresponding Secretary; after which the Missionaries with their wives entered on board the Martha, and the vessel left the wharf, accompanied with benedictions, and fervent supplications for their safety and success.

☞ In consequence of the Treasurer's absence, the Account of Moneys received for the Mission is deferred to the next Number. Numerous donations have been received, and among them 50 dollars from the Hartford church, towards 1000 dollars lately proposed; and we solicit the donations of our friends to complete the 1000 dollars, before the first July, as the increase of the number of Missionaries, will of course demand increased funds.

"Missionaries," on the Indian Question, is received.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

May 12, Mr. John Pratt was ordained Pastor of the Baptist church in New Haven, Conn. Sermon by Rev. Elisha Cushman.

May 16, Edmund A. Crawley, and John Pryor were ordained in the First Baptist meeting-house in Providence. Sermon by Dr. Wayland.

A new brick Meeting-house for the Baptist Church and Society in North Adams, Mass. was opened for public service, Jan. 20.

Jan. 27, A Baptist Church was organized at Little Falls, Herkemes Co. N. Y. consisting of 17 members.

Feb. 3. A second Baptist Church was organized at Weare, N. H. Sermon by Rev. N. W. Williams.

Feb. 4, A Baptist Church was constituted in Westfield, Mass.

Account of Monies received by the Treasurer of the Newton Theological Institution.

Feb. 14.	Cash from Rev. O. Tracy, Claremont N. H. for Library, - -	\$4,88
Mar. 1.	A friend, by Rev. J. D. Knowles, Boston, -	10,00
10.	A friend, by Rev. J. Grafton, Newton, -	2,00
Apr. 20.	C. Hobart, Esq. Milton, by Rev. W. Leverett, 100,00	
	S. Davis, Newton, being his annual subscription for 1828-9, - -	12,00
	Henry Crafts, Newton, 3,00	

LEVI FARWELL, Treas.

Cambridge, May 17, 1830.

NOTICE.

To the Journal of Education and Monthly Lyceum we shall hereafter append an advertising sheet, which will be called the 'Monthly Literary Advertiser,' and we trust it will prove a convenient vehicle for advertising such books as are adapted to general circulation, and for anything relating to the subject of Education.

CARTER & HENDEE.

THE
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,
AND
MONTHLY LYCEUM.

SINCE the commencement of the Journal of Education, both the improvements and the wants of instructors have rapidly increased. It is at present, as it ever has been, the prominent object of this work to advance the one and supply the other.

The importance of *maternal instruction* is coming every day to be more sensibly felt, and is fast assuming the dignified character, which belongs to its high responsibility. To the interest of mothers, therefore, the Journal will appropriate a portion of its pages.

Infant Schools are forming a new era in the history of education, and they give a fairer promise than the prison or the gibbet, to rid the world of crime, as well as to fill it with knowledge. The wants of these public nurseries of virtue and knowledge, it will be the earnest aim of the conductors of this work promptly to meet.

Instructors of *Common Schools* are every day rising in their qualifications, and of course in their character and influence. The wants of this numerous and interesting class of the community, the Journal will hereafter spare no efforts to supply, and make it the interest and the pleasure of every one to keep it upon his table.

Instruction in *Academies* is assuming a more practical, and more elevated character. It will be the aim of these sheets to be worthy of the names of the instructors of these institutions, both among the subscribers and contributors.

The *American Lyceum* will receive the attention which its great and increasing importance demands. The numerous branches of this popular institution require a common channel of intelligence; the Journal of Education is designed in its present form to suit this purpose.

It is the design of the conductors of the Journal of Education and Monthly Lyceum, to make increased efforts to meet the wants and advance the interests of popular or common educa-

tion, and by the patronage of parents, of the instructors and managers of infant schools, of teachers of common schools, of the conductors and members of Lyceums, and of preceptors and professors of academies and higher seminaries of learning they will be animated with the hope of making it, more extensively than it has been, a vehicle for useful knowledge, and rational and moral improvement.

TERMS.—The numbers of the Journal will be issued the first of every month, each containing from forty to fifty pages octavo, at \$3 a year, if paid on or before the delivery of the second number; otherwise, \$3,50.

Any person becoming responsible for four copies, will have the fifth gratis.

CARTER & HENDEE.

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.

THE friends and promoters of virtue and of vice, of religion and infidelity, have alike resorted to 'Tracts,' as the most direct and efficient instruments, to effect their distinct and opposite purposes. To the cause of science and general intelligence, these instruments have not been so often, or so efficiently applied, as the nature of the subject admits or demands. By the frequent and urgent calls for information of a familiar practical character, fitted to the wants of the great mass of the community, and especially the *industrious classes*, both the expediency and *necessity* of a series of Scientific Tracts, designed to answer these calls, are clearly demonstrated.

Under these impressions, arrangements are made for commencing, *immediately*, such a series, designed for the instruction and entertainment of Schools, Lyceums, and Families. It is a particular and prominent object of those who are about to commence this undertaking, to select such subjects, and to present them in such a form, as to render them pleasant companions at the firesides of the *Farmer* and *Mechanic*, at the same time that they hope to develope, explain and apply the works and laws of nature, to such an extent, as not to place them beneath the dignity of the accomplished Philosopher, or of the elevated Hall of Science. The subjects to be embraced in the proposed publications cannot at this time be very minutely defined; but the Physical and Natural Sciences, with their *applications* to the common purposes of life, and *moral improvement*, will occupy a portion of the pages, which will also be open to essays upon any subjects of *useful knowledge*, from the friends of Popular Education and rational improvement.

The proposed Tracts will be published by Messrs CARTER & HENDEE, Boston, and conducted by JOSIAH HOLBROOK, with the aid of several other gentlemen who have engaged to contribute their efforts to the cause.

Not less than twentyfour numbers, of a 12mo size, containing 24 pages each, will be published in a year, at \$1,50 payable in advance.

APPARATUS

FOR

SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND LYCEUMS.

To forward the operations of rational, pleasing, and practical instruction, one set of apparatus is prepared for common schools and another for Academies and Lyceums, under the direction of Mr Holbrook.

The common school apparatus consists of an arithmometer, to illustrate to young minds the first principles and combinations of numbers; an arithmeticon, a printed sheet, designed for familiar illustrations in arithmetic, and also in geometry; a sheet of geometrical diagrams and one of manuscript letters, both useful in the first attempts of children at writing and drawing, and twentysix solids, five transposing frames, to change one figure into another, fifteen small cards to illustrate geometrical figures, with a small manual to explain the whole; a small globe to illustrate clearly and prominently to the minds of children the shape, motions, and a few of the great divisions of the earth, two skeleton maps, one of the world, the other of the United States; and a simple orrery to represent the comparative size, distances, and motions of the planets, with several moons. Price \$10.

The Lyceum apparatus consists of the mechanical powers, such as levers, simple and compound pullies, single and multiplied, wheel and axle, wedge, screw, and inclined plane, weights, and a hydrostatic bellows. \$15.

For Astronomy, are an orrery, more complete than the school orrery, a tide dial, an instrument for showing the cause of the antilunar tide, several for eclipses and change of seasons, and one to illustrate the flattening of the earth at the poles. \$15.

For Chemistry, are a pneumatic cistern, compound blow pipe, pyrometer, colopile, flexible and glass tubes, an iron cylinder, lamp stand, flasks, and retorts. \$25.

ECONOMY OF APPARATUS.

THE general importance of ocular demonstration and illustration, in the business of instruction, is acknowledged by every one. But, to many, the expense is an objection. This objection is groundless. Instruction may be communicated, by the aid of apparatus, with one tenth part of the expense as with books. Apparatus is generally of such a character, that one set is sufficient for a school, while each pupil must be furnished with a book. Apparatus is durable and will last for a course of years, while books are perishable, and need frequent replenishing. Apparatus enables the student to comprehend a subject at a glance of the eye. Books require a long course of patient study, and then fail, in many cases, of giving

distinct and lasting impressions. Apparatus makes instruction pleasing to all. Learning from books, without the aid of illustrations, is frequently irksome. Apparatus makes schools pleasant places of resort. If children find nothing in schools, but a few books, to afford them interest, they frequently resort to them with reluctance.

From these and numerous other considerations, it is confidently believed, that money can in no way be more judiciously appropriated for the purposes of education, than by furnishing every town, and every school, with the apparatus appropriate for lyceum and primary instruction.

For sale by

CARTER AND HENDEE,

Corner of Washington and School Streets.

ELEMENTARY SPECIMENS OF GEOLOGY, properly labelled, with a small manual to explain their ingredients and properties, will be ready on the first of June.

SPECIMENS OF FOREST TREES—or of the varieties of wood used in the arts, with appropriate descriptions, are preparing, and will be ready for use the present season.

A NEW DICTIONARY FOR SCHOOLS.

CARTER AND HENDEE,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, IMPROVED BY **TODD**,
 ABRIDGED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS; WITH THE ADDITION
 OF **WALKER'S PRONUNCIATION**; AN **ABSTRACT** OF
 HIS **PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION**, WITH **QUES-**
TIONS; A **VOCABULARY OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE**
PROPER NAMES; AND AN **APPENDIX OF AMERICANISMS**.

‘It is almost universally acknowledged, among learned men, that the definitions in Johnson’s Dictionary are superior to all others; and it is also conceded, that Walker’s pronunciation is, with few exceptions, the proper standard. A Dictionary, in which the excellences of these two authors are combined, must, therefore, be the best adapted to the present state of the English language.

‘A very valuable work has been executed on this plan, and lately published in Boston. It is entitled “Johnson’s and Walker’s English Dictionaries combined,” and contains all the words which have been added to Johnson’s Dictionary by Dr Todd. The present is an Abridgment of this work.

‘The Appendix of Americanisms will assist the scholar in detecting the words in common use, which are not well authorized, and will show him the difference between English and American usage.’

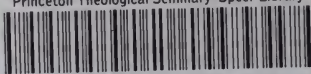
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